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⑯ Novel flame-retardant compositions.

⑯ Novel flame-retardant composition incorporate as an active ingredient pentabromobenzylester monoacrylate, or a product of its in situ reaction.

Articles made of flammable synthetic resins can be rendered flame-retarded by the incorporation of the novel flame-retardant compositions.

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## NOVEL FLAME-RETARDANT COMPOSITIONS

The present invention relates to novel flame retardant compositions, to a method for rendering flammable synthetic resins flame-resistant, and to flame-resistant plastic compositions comprising them.

It has been known for some time that pentabromobenzylester polyacrylate (PBB-PA) is a valuable flame-retardant material, useful in a number of synthetic resins. PBB-PA is prepared by the polymerization 5 of pentabromobenzylester monoacrylate (PBB-MA), e.g., by the process described in DE 25 27 802. The so-obtained PBB-PA polymeric flame-retardant material is then incorporated into the synthetic resin to which it is desired to impart flame-retardant properties, by techniques known to the skilled engineer.

It has now been most surprisingly found, and this is an object of the invention, that the monomer pentabromobenzylester monoacrylate also by himself can be employed as a flame-retardant agent as such, 10 and can be incorporated into the synthetic resin, without first polymerizing it to obtain PBB-PA.

It has further been found, and this is another object of the invention, that synthetic resins which incorporate PBB-MA present substantially shorter total and maximal flaming times in the UL94 test.

Various advantages deriving from the use of PBB-MA, as compared to PBB-PA, are self evident, e.g., 15 an entire reaction step - the polymerization of PBB-MA to PBB-PA - can be dispensed with. The precise nature of the product obtained when PBB-MA is incorporated into the synthetic resin is not known. Thus, it is unclear whether a mere dispersion of PBB-MA in the polymer matrix is obtained, or whether a partial graft polymer results, or whether part of the monomer polymerizes, or copolymerizes with the matrix. Any one of the above-noted processes, or the combination of two or more of them, may occur, and different behavior may be involved with different polymeric matrices.

20 Thus the present invention is directed to flame-retardant compositions which comprise, as an active ingredient, pentabromobenzyl monoacrylate, or the product of its in situ reaction. As will be apparent to those skilled in the art, the said compositions may further comprise additional additives, such as conventionally employed flame-retardant synergists, fillers, heat and UV stabilizers, antioxydants, lubricants, plasticizers, etc., and may be provided in substantially pure form, or in different compositions thereof, or in 25 master batches. It should also be understood that the exact mechanism by means of which PBB-MA imparts flame retardancy to synthetic resins has not been elucidated, but the exact understanding of this phenomena is not critical. However, PBB-MA may at least partly react with other compounds or additives in the polymeric matrix, to give grafts or other types of compounds. However, as long as the result of such a reaction still provides an improvement of the flame retardancy, the goals of the invention are achieved. It 30 should be therefore understood that the term "the product of the in situ reaction" of PBB-MA refer to any such compound formed during plastic processing, storage, handling or the like.

Also encompassed within the present invention is a method for imparting flame-retardant properties to a flammable synthetic resin, which method comprises incorporating into the said synthetic resin pentabromobenzyl monoacrylate. The incorporation method can be any of those commonly employed in the 35 art, e.g., PBB-MA can be blended with the synthetic resin before processing thereof in the plastic processing apparatus, or mixed during processing. The actual incorporation method may affect the precise nature of the resulting dispersion of PBB-MA in the matrix, as hereinbefore detailed, but is not critical to the invention. The flame retarded plastic composition which incorporates PBB-MA, and which is obtained by the aforesaid method, also forms part of the invention. The invention is directed not only to compositions, 40 methods and processes, but also to the use of PBB-MA as a flame retardant agent.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

45 The above and other characteristics and advantages of the invention will be better understood from the following examples, in which non-limiting embodiments of the invention are described for the purpose of illustration.

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Example 1

In this and the following examples, contents of active material are given as percent of bromine in the product, to permit a comparison between PBB-MA- and PBB-PA-containing specimens.

Concentrates of PBB-PA and PBB-MA containing 10% bromine were prepared in the BUSS extruder

compounder, according to the following formulations:

Component	(%)	(%)
PBB-PA	14.3	-
PBB-MA	-	14.3
Antimony Trioxide	7.15	7.15
PBT-VALOX 420 (ex General Electric)	78.55	78.55
Bromine	10	10

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The processing temperature profile was: CO-kneader: 220 °C; pelletizer: 215 °C; die: 207 °C. The concentrates were "diluted" with pure PBT to the required bromine level, and specimens were prepared for the different tests with an Arburg injection-molding machine, at the following conditions:

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Processing Temperature Profile: inlet: 210 °C; middle zone: 235 °C; final zone: 250 °C; nozzle: 275 °C.

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Working Pressure: Injection Pressure: 60 Atm.; Holding Pressure: 40 Atm.; Sack Pressure: 10 Atm.

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Timing: Injection Time: 0.1 sec.; Holding Time: 4.0 sec.; Cooling Time: 14.0 sec.; Mould Opening Time: 0.1 sec.; Injection Delay: 0.5 sec..

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A 5% Br PBT (polybutyleneterephthalate) specimen (Valox-420) was prepared, using commercially available PBB-PA (FR 1025 -Eurobrom, Holland) and PBS-MA (prepared by IMI, Haifa, Israel).

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The data and results of tests carried out with these specimens are set forth in Table I below. The virtually zero flaming time of the composition of the invention should be noted.

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### Example 2

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Two HIPS (High Impact Polystyrene) specimens (10% Br and a 14% Br) were prepared according to the following procedure, and using the same PBB-MA as in Example 1. The formulation employed was the following:

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Component	Thickness [mm]	
	1.6	3.2
HIPS/Huels VESTYRON 638	74.4	81.5
ANTIMONY TRIOXIDE (Blue Star - Campine)	5.1	3.6
Mg-Stearate (ex WITCO)	0.5	0.5
TINUVIN P (ex CIBA-GEIGY)	0.5	0.5
PBB-PA / PBB-MA	19.5	13.9
Br/Sb Atomic Ratio	5	5
Bromine	14	10

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### Example 3

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Example 2 was repeated, but using ABS (Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene) as the matrix, to give final 10, 12 and 14% Br contents. The results are detailed in Table III below.

### Example 4

Flame-retarded Nylon 6 specimens (Capron 8200 MS) were prepared, following the procedures of Example 1, to give a final 9% Br content. The results are set forth in Table IV.

The above description and examples have been given for the purpose of illustration and are not intended to be limitative. Many different synthetic resins, compounding conditions and additives can be employed, together with PBB-MA, without exceeding the scope of the invention.

Table I

5% Br in PBT (Valox-420)			
		Flame-retardant Additive	
		PBB-PA	PBB-MA
Flame-Retardancy (UL 94 - 3.2 mm)		None	
10	Max Flam. (sec)	5	0
15	Total Flam. (sec)	10	0
20	Drip Rating	no VO	no VO
25	HDT (°C)*	198±2	201±0.4
30	Mechanical Properties		205
	IZOD Notched (J/m)	87±4	91±6
	Tensile strength at break (MPa)	104±3	109±1
	Elongation at break (%)	2.4±0.3	2.4±0.0
	Tensile Modulus (MPa)	9500±470	9910±530
	Flexural Strength (MPa)	175±8	172±2
	Flexural Modulus (MPa)	6910±380	7560±220
	CTI (V)	240-260	250-270
			460-520

\*Heat Distortion Temperature at 264 psi.

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Table II

FR - HIPS					
		Formulation No.			
Component		1	2	3	4
5	Bromine (%)	10	10	14	14
10	HIPS - VESTYRON 638 (ex Huels)	81.5	81.1	74.4	73.9
15	PBB-PA (ex Eurobrom)	--	14.3	--	20
20	PBB-MA ex IMI	13.9	--	19.5	--
25	Antimony Trioxide (ex Campine)	3.6	3.6	5.1	5.1
	Mg-Stearate (ex WITCO)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	TINUVIN P (ex Ciba-Geigy)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
PROPERTIES:					
30	UL-94 1.6 mm thickness	--	--	VO	VO
	3.2 mm thickness	VO	VO	--	--
35	IZOD NOTCHED IMPACT [J/m]	49	38	--	--
40	HDT[ °C] at 1.82 KPa load	73	79	--	--

Table III

FR - ABS					
		Formulation No.			
Component		1	2	3	4
35	Bromine (%)	14	12	12	10
40	ABS (ex Borg-Warner)	75.8	79.3	79.7	83.1
	PBB-PA (ex Eurobrom)	20.0	17.1	--	--
	PBB-MA ex IMI	--	--	16.7	13.9
	Antimony Trioxide (ex Campine)	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.0
PROPERTIES:					
45	UL-94 (1.6 mm thickness)	VO	VO	VO	VO/V1
	IZOD NOTCHED IMPACT [J/m]	85	--	--	--
50	HDT[ °C] at 1.82 KPa load	61	--	--	--

Table IV

FR - Nylon 6 (CAPRON 8200 HS)				
		Formulation No.		
5	Component	1	2	3
10	Bromine (%)	10	9	9
	CAPRON 8200 HS (ex Allied Chem. Corp)	79.5	81.3	81.3
15	PBB-PA (ex Eurobrom)	14.3	12.9	--
	PBB-MA ex IMI	--	--	12.9
20	Antimony Trioxide (ex Campine)	4.8	4.3	4.3
	Mg-Stearate (ex WITCO)	0.5	0.5	0.5
25	HOSTAFLON TF 9202 (ex Hoechst)	1.0	1.0	1.0
	PROPERTIES:			
	UL-94	Max. Flam. [sec]	8	11
	1.6	Total. Flam. [sec]	33	36
	mm	DRIP	no	1
		RATING	VO	VO/V1
			VO	

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## Claims

1. A flame-retardant composition comprising as an active ingredient pentabromobenzylester monoacrylate, or the product of its in situ reaction, alone or together with other reactive flame retardant agents.
2. A method for imparting flame-retardant properties to a flammable synthetic resin, comprising incorporating therein pentabromobenzylester monoacrylate.
3. Flame-retarded plastic compositions, whenever prepared by the method of claim 2.
4. Flame-retarded plastic compositions, comprising a synthetic resin and pentabromobenzyl monoacrylate, or the product of its in situ reaction.
5. Use of pentabromobenzyl monoacrylate as a flame-retardant additive.

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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)						
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim							
A,D	DE-A-2 527 802 (DYNAMIT NOBEL) -----		C 08 K 5/10						
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)						
			C 08 K						
<p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Place of search</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Date of completion of the search</td> <td style="width: 34%;">Examiner</td> </tr> <tr> <td>THE HAGUE</td> <td>11-09-1989</td> <td>HOFFMANN K.W.</td> </tr> </table>				Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	THE HAGUE	11-09-1989	HOFFMANN K.W.
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<b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b> X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ..... & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document							